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Note on *Holozonia filipes*.

By EDWARD LEE GREENE.

While my recent account of this interesting plant was in press, I was unexpectedly favored with an opportunity of visiting both of the localities whence my specimens had been derived. The fuller knowledge thus obtained calls for some alteration in the character printed in the October number of this journal. The pappus is found to be extremely variable, and that of the disk-flowers often wanting altogether. But the constant presence of that of the ray-akenes, taken with the great number of flowers in the head (thrice as many as in *Lagophylla*), the perennial root and opposite leaves unite to form a generic type as distinct from *Lagophylla*, on the one hand, as from *Hemizonia* on the other. The following will be found a more satisfactory and complete description than that given on page 122 of this volume:

HOLOZONIA, Greene, *l. c.*

Head heterogamous, with 6-8 pistillate, fertile rays, and 16-20 hermaphrodite but sterile disk-flowers. Involucre of as many herbaceous scales as there are ray-flowers, each scale completely and closely enfolding its obovate-oblong, obcompressed, smooth akene. Receptacle small, flat; its chaff united into a 10-12-toothed cup enclosing the disk-flowers. Corollas white; those of the ray purplish outside, deeply cleft into 3 linear divisions, open all day; those of the disk 5-lobed. Pappus of the ray a hyaline saucer-shaped crown, whose margin is either entire, or sharply toothed, or beset with short bristles; of the disk, two or more long, extremely slender, deciduous bristles, with a more or less chaffy-dilated base, sometimes reduced to one or more minute scales, often wholly wanting.

HOLOZONIA FILIPES, Greene, *l. c.*—Perennial, spreading by numerous creeping rootstocks; stems 2 ft. high, simple below, above diffusely paniculate; leaves linear, entire, those on the lower half of the stem all opposite, sessile, soft-villous; those of the branches alternate, much reduced in size, glandular; heads on slender pedicels, closely resembling those of *Hemizonia luzulaefolia*. Abundant along mountain streamlets east of Napa Valley, California; its rootstocks imbedded among stones, even in the midst of running streams; flourishing from May to November.

A List of Grasses collected by Mr. C. G. Pringle in Arizona and California, with descriptions of those species not already described in American publications.*

47. *Deyeuxia varia*, Kth. (*Calamagrostis*, DC.)

Mountains about the head-waters of the Sacramento River. Alt., 5,000 ft. August.

* Continued from page 105.

This grass is referred to *Deyeuxia varia*, Kth., with some hesitation, no authentic specimens being at hand for comparison; but there is little of importance in the description of that species to exclude it. Kunth's characters, where he says: "*pilis corollam aequantibus vel duplo brevioribus* ; *arista dorsali geniculata, calycem vix excedente*," describe it exactly.

It differs from *D. sylvatica* in its taller and more slender habit, shorter and less acuminate empty glumes, shorter awns and longer palea, which is similar in texture to its glume. From *Deyeuxia stricta*, as described by American authors, it differs in its twisted and geniculate awn, shorter and more scanty basal hairs and larger and firmer palea.

It is very near No. 3 of Bolander's small collection, and 1,089 of Kellogg & Harford, and appears to be identical with one of the forms (there are two forms among the specimens in hand) included under No. 653 A. of Powell's collection, 1868.

48. *Deschampsia elongata*, Munro, in Benth. Plant. Hartweg, 342; *Aira elongata*, Hook., Fl. Bor. Am., ii., 243. t. 228; Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., 297.

Strawberry Valley, California. August.

49. *Trisetum canescens*, Buckley, Proc. Acad. Phil., 1862, p. 100; Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., p. 296.

Mt. Shasta. Alt., 6,000 ft. August.

50. *Trisetum subspicatum*, Beauv. Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., p. 296

Mt. Shasta. Alt., 7,500 feet. August.

51. *Avena fatua*, Linn. Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., 295.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson.

This grass is occasionally found on the "ballast" grounds at Philadelphia.

52. *Danthonia Californica*, Bolander, Proc. Cal. Acad., ii., 182; Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., p. 294.

Mountains about the head-waters of the Sacramento River. Alt., 7,000 feet. August.

53*. *Chloris alba*, Presl. Vasey, Bot. Wheeler Exped., p. 288; Torrey, in Emory's Report, etc.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson, Arizona. June.

54. *Trichloris* (?) *Blanchardiana*, Fournier. *Chloridiopsis Blanchardiana*, J. Gay, in herb.

Culms stout and leafy, about 2 ft. high; sheaths compressed, keeled, hairy on the edges, especially near the throat; upper surface of the conduplicate leaf hairy near the base. Spikes slender, numerous—a dozen or more—3-4 in. long, arranged in a terminal fascicle. Spikelets with one 3-awned perfect flower and a stipitate, 3-awned rudiment. A second rudimentary floret is sometimes present.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson. May.

This grass has been distributed in herbaria as *Chloropsis* or *Chloridiopsis Blanchardiana*, Gay, and is so named in Pringle's sets. The generic name here adopted is based upon the following note in Bentham's 'Notes on Gramineae:' "The genus *Trichloris*, Fournier, comprises two Mexican and two extra-tropical South American species. They resemble *Trisetaria* in the dense oblong crinate

panicle and their 3-awned flowering-glumes; but the panicle is composed of simple crowded verticillate spikes, and the spikelets, sessile in two rows on the rachis, with one to three empty awned glumes above the flowering one, are quite those of *Chloris*. The two Southern species have long been indicated and named in herbaria as constituting an independent genus (the one by J. Gay, the other by Munro); but never having been published, we must adopt Fournier's generic name for the whole." We are in doubt as to the specific name applied to this grass by Fournier, and, in the uncertainty, *Blanchardiana* is retained.

55. *Bouteloua hirsuta*, Lagasca Gray, Man., 5th ed., p. 621; *Chondrosium hirtum*, HBK., Nov. Gen. i., 176. t. 59.

Mesas, near Camp Lowell.

56. *Bouteloua polystachya*, Torr., var. *major*, Vasey, in Bot. Wheeler Exped., p. 287.

Mesas, near Camp Lowell. July.

This is a robust form, with leafy, branching culms 2 ft. long, bearing numerous spikes, which are nearly an inch in length. It differs much in habit from No. 403 and No. 1,356 of E. Palmer's collections of 1875 and 1880, which resemble the figure of *B. polystachya*, Torr., in Pac. R. R. Survey, v., pl. 10. The minute characters of the spikelets, however, differ so little that there appears to be no reason for regarding this grass other than a large form or variety of that species.

57.* *Bouteloua Humboldtiana*, Griseb., Pl. Wright., 532; *Eutriana juncifolia*, Kth., Gram., i., 95; *B. juncifolia*, Vasey, in Bot. Wheeler Exped., p. 287; non Lagasca.

Mesas, near Camp Lowell. July.

58.* *Bouteloua aristidoides*, Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., p. 291; *Dinebra aristidoides*, HBK., Nov. Gen. Pl. i., 171. t. 695.

Mesas, near Camp Lowell. June.

This is the grass doubtfully referred to *B. gracilis*, Hook. f., in Bot. Wheeler Exped., p. 287, and it is distributed in Pringle's sets under this name.

59.* *Leptochloa mucronata*, Kth., var. *PULCHELLA*, n. var.—Culms slender, tufted, erect, 5–10 in. high (including panicle); leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 in. long and a line wide; panicle erect, spikes $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 in. long.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson. July.

This little grass is so distinct in appearance from the ordinary forms of the species, with their stout culms, elongated and usually wide ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) leaves, and spikes from 2–5 in. long, that it is ventured as a variety. I should be more inclined to think that the special characters of the plant resulted from peculiarities of climate and soil had I not the ordinary form of the species from the same region.

60. *Pappophorum boreale*, Ledeb., Flor. Ross., p. 404; *P. phleoides*, Turcz. It is 947 of Parry and Palmer's coll., 1878; 1,361 of E. Palmer, 1880, and 2,029 of Wright's N. Mex. coll., 1851–2.

Mention is made of this grass by Dr. Torrey in the Pac. R. R. Rept., Vol. iv., where he states that it agrees so well with authentic specimens of *B. phleoides* received from Fischer that he can hardly regard it as even a variety.

The above name is here adopted out of deference to our best American authorities; but the description of *P. nigricans*, Br., in Flora Australiensis, quoted below, defines the essential characters of our plant so well, that, guided by the description alone, I should scarcely hesitate to refer it to that species. I have examined two forms of *P. nigricans* from Australia, one of which has nearly the habit as our plant.*

"*Pappophorum nigricans*, Br. Stems a foot to a foot and a half high; leaves flat or convolute, usually narrow, sometimes quite setaceous, glabrous, pubescent or villous; the nodes glabrous or bearded. Panicle dense and spike-like, varying from ovoid to oblong and under one-half an inch long, to narrow cylindrical and 3 in. long, or broader and more branched and 2 to 3 inches long, but always dense, pale or dark colored. Outer glumes varying from one to rather above two lines long, obtuse or acute, striate with usually 7-9 nerves, but sometimes, especially on the lowest glume, reduced to five, and two of these short. Flowering glume not above a line long, more or less hairy outside, especially at the base, with 9 fine, spreading, plumose awns varying from the length of the glume to twice as long. Above the flowering-glume and enclosed in it, is usually a similar smaller one with a male or rudimentary flower, and one or two still smaller empty ones."—Flora Australiensis, Vol. vii., p. 600.

61.* *Pappophorum apertum*, Munro in herb. Benth.(?).—Culm 1-2 ft. high, erect, branched at the base. Panicle, 6-8 inches long, contracted and spike-like, densely flowered, interrupted below and at first more or less enclosed in the upper sheath. Outer glumes about two lines long, the lower a little shorter, oblong or ovate lanceolate, obtuse and two-lobed or notched at the tip. Flowering-glumes 2-4, with 2 to 3 stipitate rudimentary florets above, about a line and a half long and nearly as broad, convex and coriaceous, hirsute below on the dorsal and lateral nerves, otherwise smooth; awns 10-15, those appearing as continuations of the nerves of the glume, stouter and longer (2 lines) than the intermediate ones.

Mesas, near Camp Lowell, Arizona.

This grass is the same as No. 1,360 of E. Palmer's Mexican collection, 1880, which is enumerated in the Kew list of Palmer's plants as "near *P. laguroideum*, Schrad. Grisebach, in Flor. Br. W. Ind., p. 537, has followed Trinius in uniting Schrader's species with *P. alopecuroideum*, Vahl. Pringle's specimens were at first referred to the last-named species from the correspondence in habit and inflorescence to the descriptions by Steudel and by Grisebach; but I have since been able to compare Pringle's specimens with the West Indian

* PAPPOPHORUM, Schreb.—Panicle contracted and spike-like. Spikelets with 2-4 flowering glumes, the lower perfect, the upper smaller and sterile. Empty glumes two, membranaceous, awnless, exceeding the flowering glumes, the lower one shorter. Flowering glume membranaceous subelliptical 9-13 awned, awns straight, subulate continuous with the glume; palea longer than its glume, bicarinate. Stamens 3, rarely 2. Ovary smooth. Styles 2, terminal. Stigmas plumose with denticulate hairs. Scales 2, truncate, smooth. Grain smooth, enclosed by the palea, free.—Kunth.

plant, and although there is a resemblance between the two, especially in the inflorescence, the latter is more robust in habit, has narrower and acuminate-pointed outer glumes, and, so far as examined, but one perfect flowering-glume, which is one-half smaller, with longer and more slender awns. So far as the spikelets are concerned there is a close similarity between Pringle's grass and No. 803 of C. Wright, collected in Western Texas in 1849, and ticketed *P. apertum* by Genl. Munro in herb. Bentham, and *P. vaginatum* by Mr. Buckley in herb. Phila. Acad. I fail to detect the slightest difference between the spikelets of No. 803 of C. Wright and No. 1,362 of Palmer's Mexican collection. Between these and Pringle's grass, or the No. 1,360 of Palmer, the difference is more apparent than real, and exists in those characters which are most subject to variation. The culm is rather stouter, the panicle may be a little longer and is more densely flowered and lighter colored, also the spikelets usually have fewer perfect flowers, but in all other essential points they are alike. Should Pringle's grass prove a good variety of No. 803 of C. Wright, which its habit would seem to indicate, Buckley's name might be adopted to designate it, as it is in a measure descriptive.

Girard College, Philadelphia.

F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

Flora of Richmond Co., N. Y.—ADDITIONS AND NEW LOCALITIES, 1880-1882.

Ranunculus aquatilis, L., var. *trichophyllus*, Chaix. Abundant in Clove Lake Swamp; has appeared spontaneously since last year.

Dentaria laciniata, Muhl. Woods near New Dorp. (Miss C. O. Thompson).

Brassica campestris, L., West New Brighton. Introduced in ballast. Also occasional in old fields.

Brassica rapa, L. Occasionally spontaneous in cultivated fields.

Ascyrum Crux-Andree, L. Kreischerville.

Vaccaria vulgaris, Host. Tompkinsville. (Miss C. O. Thompson.)

Silene inflata, Smith. New Dorp. Rare.

Stellaria longipes, Goldie. Abundant near Port Richmond.

Stellaria uliginosa, Murr. Rossville. Rare.

Sagina decumbens, T. & G. Roadsides near Woodrow.

Sagina decumbens, T. & G., var. *Smithii*, Gray. Garretson's. Rare.

Gypsophila arvensis, L. New Brighton, in gardens and waste-places. Rare. Introduced.

Malva moschata, L. A single plant near Court House. 1880.

Zanthoxylum Americanum, Mill. Port Richmond.

Rhus typhina, L. Richmond Hill.

Medicago sativa, L. West New Brighton. Introduced in ballast.

Desmodium Canadense, DC. Clove Lake.

Tephrosia Virginiana, Pers. Common around Tottenville.

Prunus Mahaleb, Linn. Escaped to roadsides near Garretson's. Rare.

Prunus Cerasus, L. Thoroughly established in woods and copses, probably through the agency of birds.

Pirus communis, L. Sparingly established in woods and borders of fields.